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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,842	09/25/2003	Maximino Aguilar JR.	AUS920030717US1	1489
40412	7590	07/11/2007	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION- AUSTIN (JVL) C/O VAN LEEUWEN & VAN LEEUWEN PO BOX 90609 AUSTIN, TX 78709-0609			TRUONG, CAMQUY	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2195				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/11/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/670,842	AGUILAR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Camquy Truong	2195	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 September 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See *Continuation Sheet*. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :9/25/03, 11/11/05, 5/6/06, 8/15/06, 9/19/06, 10/13/06, 1/4/07, 3/29/07, 5/20/07.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 6, 16, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A. The claim language in the following claims is not clearly understood:

- i. As to claims 6, 16, and 26, it is not clearly indicated what are the abbreviation of ELF, XCOFF and PECOFF.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 7-10, 21, 23, 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer et al. (U.S. 7143419 B2) in view of D'Souza (U.S. Patent 6,446,218 B1).

5. As to claims 1, and 21, Fischer teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: method for loading software on a plurality of processors, said method comprising:

retrieving a file using a first processor (installer 430 in computer system 200 retrieves software from storage media, col. 9, lines 27-32; col. 10, lines 10-12 and lines 20-21);

detecting a processor identifier that corresponds to the file (col.1, lines 52-61; col. 9, lines 41-67; col. 10, lines 1-9);

determining whether to load the file on a second processor based upon the processor identifier(col.9, lines 49-67; col. 11, lines 31-33); and

loading the file onto the second processor in response to the determination (col. 11, lines 30-31).

6. Fischer does not explicitly teach plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment. However, D'Souza teach plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment (each cluster may be heterogeneous, col. 7, lines 1-16; col. 9, lines 41-49).

7. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment as taught by D'Souza to the invention of Fischer because this allow to improve scalability and efficiency for a clustered computer system.

8. As to claims 3, and 23, Fischer teaches the file is an executable file (col. 10, lines 1-5).

9. As to claims 7, and 27, Fischer teaches the processor identifier is a machine type (col. 10, lines 8-9), the determining further comprising: extracting the machine type from the file; and comparing the machine type to a plurality of machine types (col. 1, lines 52-61).

10. As to claim 8-9, and 28-29, Fischer teaches the file is part of a combined file, and wherein the combined file includes one or more processor identifiers that correspond to the first processor (col. 6, line 63 –col. 7, line 8).

11. As to claims 10, and 30, Fischer teaches the first processor is a processing unit and wherein the second processor is a synergistic processing unit (col. 3, lines 6-13).

12. Claims 2, and 4-5, 22 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer et al. (U.S. 7143419 B2) in view of D'Souza (U.S. Patent

6,446,218 B1), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Odinak et al. (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0081187).

13. As to claims 2, and 22, Fischer and D'Souza do not explicitly teach executing a program on the first processor; loading a runtime loader onto the first processor in response the execution; and performing the retrieving, detecting, and the determining using the runtime loader. However, Odinak teaches teach executing a program on the first processor (an application 212 executing on a host system, paragraph 31, lines 3-4; paragraph 73, lines 8-10); loading a runtime loader onto the first processor in response the execution (loading runtime environment applet upon executing application, paragraph 31, lines 1-4; paragraph 73, lines 4-6); and performing the retrieving, detecting, and the determining using the runtime loader (performing identifying at least one code file and one data file, paragraph 31, lines 4-5; paragraph 74).

14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of executing a program on the first processor; loading a runtime loader onto the first processor in response the execution; and performing the retrieving, detecting, and the determining using the runtime loader as taught by Odinak to the invention of Fischer and D'Souza because these provide flexible runtime environment, while reducing the amount of memory required to store otherwise redundant information.

15. As to claims 4-5, and 24-25, Odinak teaches sending a plug-in to the second processor using the first processor (claim 2, lines 4-6), the plug-in corresponding to the file (IC card receive command in form Execute (code-filename, data filename, paragraph 73); sending data to the second processor using the first processor (passes the received file names (codefile1, datafile3) to file system to retrieve the file from memory, paragraph 74) the data corresponding to the plug-in (IC card receive command in form Execute (code-filename, data filename, paragraph 73); and processing the data with the plug-in using the second processor (the identified code file is executed until reference to required data is reached, paragraph 74).

16. Claims 6, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer et al. (U.S. 7143419 B2) in view of D'Souza (U.S. Patent 6,446,218 B1), as applied to claims 1 and 21 above, and further in view of Zwirner (U.S. Patent Publication 20040181785).

17. As to claim 6, 26, Fischer and D'Souza do not explicitly teach the executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PECOFF format. However, Zwirner teaches the executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PECOFF format (paragraph 37).

18. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PE/COFF format as taught by Zwirner because this allows code optimization modules to be plugged into either subsystems to further increase the performance of the system.

19. Claims 11-15, 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer et al. (U.S. 7143419 B2) in view of D'Souza (U.S. Patent 6,446,218 B1), and further in view of Odinak et al. (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0081187).

20. As to claim 11, Fischer teaches the invention substantially as claimed including:
An information handling system comprising:

 a memory (storage media) accessible by the plurality of processors (installer 430 in computer system 200 retrieves software from storage media, col. 9, lines 27-32; col. 10, lines 10-12 and lines 20-21);

 retrieving a file using a first processor (installer 430 in computer system 200 retrieves software from storage media, col. 9, lines 27-32; col. 10, lines 10-12 and lines 20-21);

 detecting a processor identifier that corresponds to the file (col.1, lines 52-61; col. 9, lines 41-67; col. 10, lines 1-9);

determining whether to load the file on a second processor based upon the processor identifier(col.9, lines 49-67; col. 11, lines 31-33); and
loading the file onto the second processor in response to the determination (col. 11, lines 30-31).

21. Fischer does not explicitly teach plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment. However, D'Souza teach plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment (each cluster may be heterogeneous, col. 7, lines 1-16; col. 9, lines 41-49).

22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of plurality of processors in a heterogeneous processor environment as taught by D'Souza to the invention of Fischer because this allow to improve scalability and efficiency for a clustered computer system.

23. Fischer and D'Souza do not explicitly teach nonvolatile storage devices accessible by the plurality of processors. However, Odinak teaches nonvolatile storage devices accessible by the plurality of processors (one or more computer readable media access file system to retrieve the files form non-volatile memory 106, paragraph 74; claim 1, lines 1-10).

24. As to claim 12, Odinak teaches teach executing a program on the first processor (an application 212 executing on a host system, paragraph 31, lines 3-4; paragraph 73, lines 8-10); loading a runtime loader onto the first processor in response the execution (loading runtime environment applet upon executing application, paragraph 31, lines 1-4; paragraph 73, lines 4-6); and performing the retrieving, detecting, and the determining using the runtime loader (performing identifying at least one code file and one data file, paragraph 31, lines 4-5; paragraph 74).

25. As to claim 13, Fischer teaches the file is an executable file (col. 10, lines 1-5).

26. As to claims 14-15, Odinak teaches sending a plug-in to the second processor using the first processor (claim 2, lines 4-6), the plug-in corresponding to the file (IC card receive command in form Execute (code-filename, data filename, paragraph 73); sending data to the second processor using the first processor (passes the received file names (codefile1, datafile3) to file system to retrieve the file from memory, paragraph 74) the data corresponding to the plug-in (IC card receive command in form Execute (code-filename, data filename, paragraph 73); and processing the data with the plug-in using the second processor (the identified code file is executed until reference to required data is reached, paragraph 74).

27. As to claim 17, Fischer teaches the processor identifier is a machine type10, lines 8-9), the determining further comprising: extracting the machine type from the file; and comparing the machine type to a plurality of machine types (col. 1, lines 52-61).
28. As to claims 18-19, Fischer teaches the file is part of a combined file, and wherein the combined file includes one or more processor identifiers that correspond to the first processor (col. 6, line 63 –col. 7, line 8).
29. As to claim 20, Fischer teaches the first processor is a processing unit and wherein the second processor is a synergistic processing unit (col.3, lines 6-13).
30. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fischer et al. (U.S. 7143419 B2) in view of D'Souza (U.S. Patent 6,446,218 B1), and further in view of Odinak et al. (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0081187), as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Zwirner (U.S. Patent Publication 20040181785).
31. As to claim 16, Fischer, D'Souza, and Odinak do not explicitly teach the executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PE/COFF format. However, Zwirner teaches the executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PE/COFF format (paragraph 37).

32. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of executable file is in a file format, and wherein the file format is selected from the group consisting of an ELF format, an XCOFF format, and a PE/COFF format as taught by Zwirner because this allows code optimization modules to be plugged into either subsystems to further increase the performance of the system.

Conclusion

33. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Camquy Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-3773. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM – 5PM.

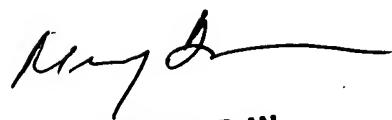
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on 571-272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-3756.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

Camquy Truong

June 25, 2007



MENG-AL T. AN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100